

KRASNAYA, Zh.A.; LEVCHENKO, T.S.; RUDENKO, B.A.; KUCHEROV, V.F.

Hydrodimerization of alkoxyacetylenes under the effect of boron  
trifluoride etherates. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.2:313-322 '65.  
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

KRASNAYA, Zh.A.; KUCHEROV, V.F.

Condensation of acetylenic acetals with ketones. Izv. AN SSSR.  
Ser. khim. no.6:1070-1072 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

C A

The preparation of adipic acid. Ludovik Krasner.  
*Chem. Zvesti* 2, 84 6(1948). The yield of  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$   
 $\text{CO}_2\text{H}_2$  by oxidation of cyclohexanol with  $\text{HNO}_3$  was  
increased from 72 to 92% by using more  $\text{NH}_4\text{VO}_3$  (catalyst)  
and  $\text{HNO}_3$ . This method is equal to that with  $\text{KMnO}_4$   
and it requires a much shorter time. Jan Micka

LET AND THE INDEX										INDEX AND THE INDEX									
PROCESSED AND PERSPECTIVE INDEX																			
<p>2</p> <p>Studies on the solubility of caffeine in the water solution of sodium salicylate. Ludovic Krause. <i>Chem. Zvesti</i> 2, 106-14(1948).—The measurement of soly., d., and viscosity indicates an increased mol. assocn. probably by H bridges. Jan M. Ya</p>																			
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
FROM SYNDICATE										FROM SYNDICATE									
SYNDICATE HAS DEV FOR										SYNDICATE HAS DEV FOR									

COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VARIABLE									
117 AND 118 SERIES										119 AND 120 SERIES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>The solubility of caffeine in aqueous solutions of sodium salts of organic acids and its dependence on their constitution. <i>Lepavik Krasner. Chem. Zvesti 2, 142-73 (1948).</i>— The <i>sol</i> series of the individual constituents of the salts on the mechanism of <i>sol</i> was studied. No stoichiometrically definable complexes were formed and only a chem. — equil. among the formed aggregates was attained which depends upon the degree of diln. and on the nature of the various constituents, linked together by H bridges. J. M.</p>																			
ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
FROM SYNDICATE										FROM SCHMIDT									
100000 117 118 119 120										117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130									

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><i>Ch</i></p> <p>The influence of salts of organic bases on the solubility of caffeine. Lukoyts Kravets. Chem. Zvesti 2, 209-72 (1948).--The ability of aq. solns. of salts of org. bases to dissolve caffeine is controlled chiefly by the corresponding ratios.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Jan Miska /</p>																			
A 55-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										S-11-11A-11A-11A									
FROM SYNDICATE										FROM SYNDICATE									
SYNDICATE										SYNDICATE									

1ST AND 2ND COPIES										3RD AND 4TH COPIES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
CA		<p>The solubility of strychnine and brucine in aqueous solutions of sodium salicylate. Ludovik Krausz. Chem. Zvesti 2, 273-6(1948).—Brucine is very sol. in aq. solns. of Na salicylate owing to the formation of H bridges, while strychnine is very little sol. This property can be used in the sepn. and purification of these two alkaloids. Strychnine, m. 264-6°, was purified by this method to a sharp m.p. of 271°. Jan Micka</p>																	
<p>ASR-51A DEPALEOLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>1940-1950</p>										<p>1951-1960</p>									
<p>1961-1970</p>										<p>1971-1980</p>									

C. A.

78

A contribution to the theory of hydrotropy. Ludovít  
Kraus (Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. Zvesti* 4, 132-8  
(1950).—From the theoretical point of view the hydrotropy  
of the carbonyl and carboxyl and even nitro groups can be  
explained by the ortho form of these groups. Jan Micka



KRASNEC, L.

Hydrotropism; clinical and pharmacologic evaluation. Sloven. lek.  
19 no.3:1-17 Mr '50. (CJML 19:3)

KRASNEC, L.

③

Hydrotropic systems. L. Krasnec and L. Kralik  
(Slovenská Univ., Bratislava, Czech). Chem. Zvesti 7,  
149-78 (1953).--Soly., sp. gr., and viscosity of solus. of  
caffeine in H<sub>2</sub>O solus. of sodium benzoate at different mol.  
concs. at 20° and the changes by increasing temp. were  
studied. The thixotropic system caffeine-Na salicylate-  
H<sub>2</sub>O has a pseudoplastic character. The measured phys.-  
chem. values depend on the structure of hydrotropic systems.  
Jan Micko

10-14-54 MEF

KRASNEC, L.

Beats complex salts of beryllium and organic acids.  
 [K. Krasneć and J. Kraljčić-Suprunović (Sarajevo, Univ. of Sarajevo), *J. Chem. Zvezne* 7, 421-3 (1955).]  
 Complex Be salts of the type  $\text{Be} \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{R}(\text{CO}_2)_2$  are prepared by dissolving  $\text{Be}(\text{OH})_2$  in boiling alc. soln. of org. acids according to  $4\text{Be}(\text{OH})_2 + 3\text{R}(\text{CO}_2)\text{H} \rightarrow \text{Be}_3\text{O}(\text{R}(\text{CO}_2)_2)_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .  
 $\text{Be}(\text{OH})_2$  gives  $\text{Be}_3\text{O}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_4$  (I), m. 316-7°. Identical with the basic Be benzoate described in the literature. I with 2-biophenacetic acid gives  $\text{Be}_3\text{O}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2)_4$ , m. 291-2°. With 2-thiophenacetic acid,  $\text{Be}_3\text{O}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SCo}_2)_4$ , m. 308-70°. With  $\text{p-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ ,  $\text{Be}_3\text{O}(\text{p-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2)_4$ , m. 370-80°. With  $\text{p-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CO}_2)_2\text{H}$ ,  $\text{Be}_3\text{O}(\text{p-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CO}_2)_2)_4$ , m. 378-80°. With  $\text{p-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ ,  $\text{Be}_3\text{O}(\text{p-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2)_4$ , m. 410-13°. Jan. Michs.

0-24-191

# OVER

2. The reaction of hydrotropy by chemical constitution. Studies done by Kuznetsov (Sverdlovsk Univ., farm. lab. No. 100, 1934) and by Zaitsev (Zaitsev, S., 178-57 (1934)). The theory of the reaction of hydrotropy by chemical constitution was proven by testing substituted and unsubstituted org. carboxylic and sulfur acids and hydrochlorides of  $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{COOH}$ . It was found that highly hydrotropic compounds such as the Na salts of 2-amino-2-carboxybenzoic, 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic, and 2-phenylthiobenzoic acids and the Na salts of 2-hydroxy-1-naphthalenesulfonic, 2-naphthalenesulfonic, and 2-naphthalenemethanesulfonic acids have been found. By testing complex salts of  $\text{Be-Na}$  and  $\text{Be-K}$  salts it was the importance of both of carboxyl and hydroxyl groups has been proven.

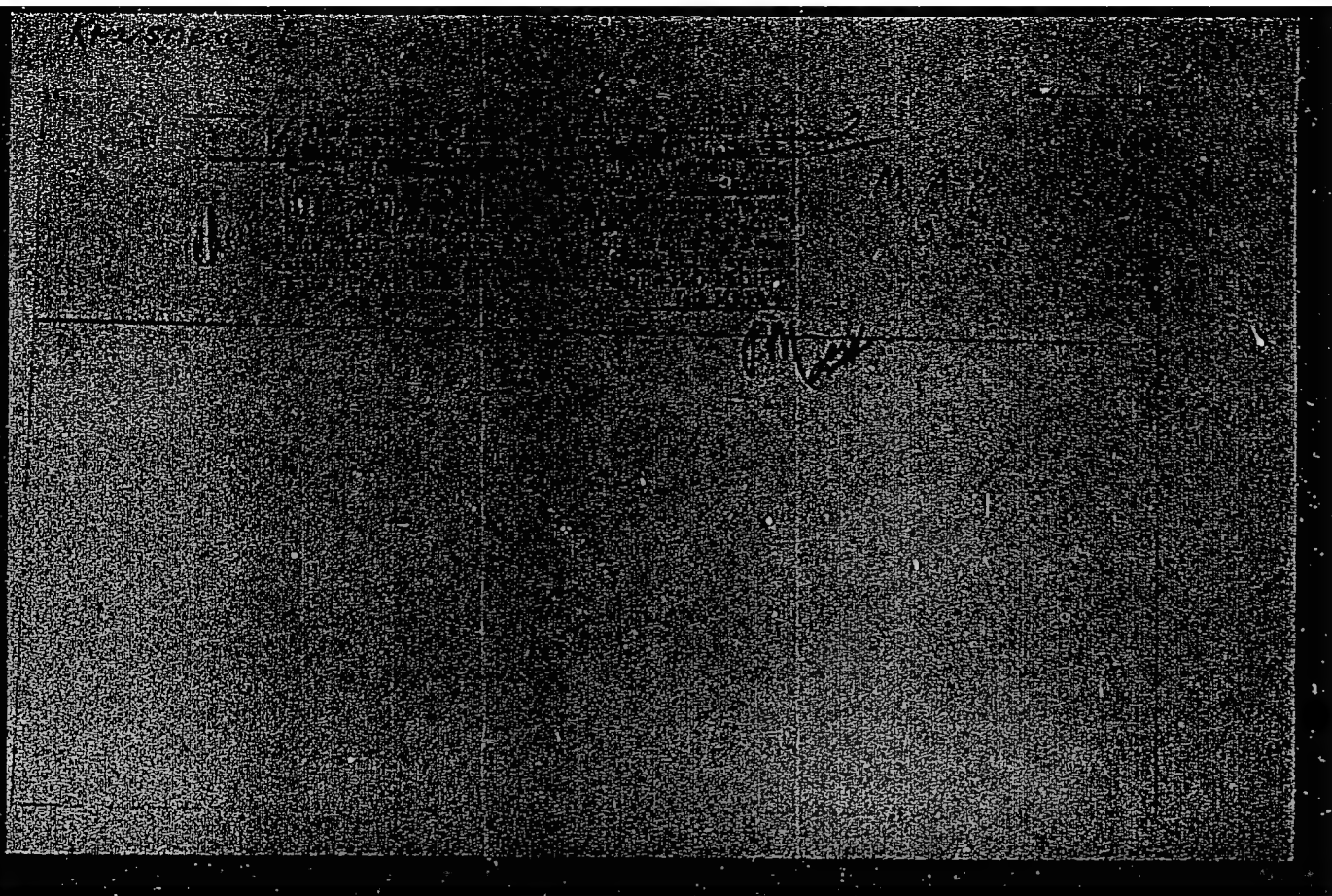
KRASNEC, L.; HEGER, J.

"Syntheses of Some Derivatives of Di-Biphenylene-Butadiene", P. 333  
(CHEMICKE ZVESTI, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1954, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,  
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826120



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KRASNOE

[illegible]

1992



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*KRASNEC, L.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46663

Author : L. Krasnec, J. Heger

Inst :

Title : Contribution to the Chemistry of  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha'$ -Oxymethyl Substituted Ketones and Alcohols. I. 2,2,5,5-Tetra-(Oxymethyl)-Cyclopentanone and Some Derivatives Thereof.

Orig Pub : Chem. zvesti, 1957, 11. No 12, 703-707

Abstract : The yield of 2,2,5,5-tetra-(oxymethyl)-cyclopentanone (I), melting point  $143^{\circ}$  (from alcohol-acetone), rises to 90 or 95%, if the condensation of 1 mole of cyclopentanone with 4.2 moles of 40%-ual HCHO was carried out with a gradual addition of 15 ml of 1 n. NaOH at 25 to  $30^{\circ}$ . Tetramitrate of I was prepared of I by the action of fuming  $\text{HNO}_3$  (0 to  $100^{\circ}$ ), yield 98%, melting

Card 1/2

*KOMENSKY UNIV; BRATISLAVA.*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00082 200

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 46663

point  $69^{\circ}$  (from alcohol). Tetra-n-nitrobenzoate of I was prepared by the action of 0.44 mole of  $\text{n-NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-COCl}$  on 0.1 mole of I in  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$ , yield 95%, melting point  $199^{\circ}$  (from  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ ). I treated with  $\text{SOCl}_2$  converts into 2,2',5,5'-tetra-(chloromethyl)-cyclopentanone, yield 60%, melting point  $71.5^{\circ}$  (from alcohol). 2,2',5,5'-tetra-(bromomethyl)-cyclopentanone (II) was prepared by the action of 0.5 mole of  $\text{PBr}_3$  on 0.1 mole of I in  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$  (4 hours,  $130^{\circ}$ ) yield 32%, melting point  $91.5^{\circ}$ . 2,2',5,5'-tetra-(iodomethyl)-cyclopentanone is produced by 48 hour boiling of 1.01 mole of II with 0.055 mole of KI in  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$ , yield 95%, melting point  $115^{\circ}$  (from alcohol).

Card 2/2



17

Pravoslav, Farmaceutický Obzor, Vol 20, No 11, 1931.

(No copyright)

1. Specialization of Pharmacists and Preparation for the Qualification Examinations S. ... Department of Pharmacy Institute for Graduate Medical Education (Farmaceutická Akademie) - Ústav pro doktorskou laboratorii Prague; pp 331-334.
2. Correlation of the Purity and Strength of Drugs. Abundant with the Preparation Section ... S. ... Ústav pro doktorskou laboratorii Prague; pp 335-336.
3. Preparation of Hydrates of Some Quinolizidinobenzyllic Acids. L. ... Ústav pro doktorskou laboratorii Prague; pp 337-338.
4. Department of Pharmacy, Slovak Institute for Graduate Medical Education (Farmaceutická Akademie) - Ústav pro doktorskou laboratorii Prague; pp 339-341.
5. Organization of the Pharmacy Service. ... Ústav pro doktorskou laboratorii Prague; pp 342-347.

— 17 —

KRISHNA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DURINDA, J.; KOLENA, J.; SZUCS, L.; KRASNEC, L.; HAGER, J.;  
Pharmaceutical Faculty, Comenius University, and Endocrinol-  
ogical Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Farmaceuticka  
Fakulta UK a Endokrinologicky Ustav SAV), Bratislava.

"Study of the Amphenone Inhibitors of the Suprarenal Gland  
Cortex. I. Azachalcones."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 16, No 1, Jan 67, pp 14-18

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Azachalcones are  
analogues of metopirone; because of this similarity an investig-  
ation of their inhibitory effect on the suprarenal cortex was  
studied. Experiments in vitro using rat suprarenal glands con-  
firmed the inhibitory effect of azachalcones. Some of the aza-  
chalcones were more effective than metopirone. 2 Tables, 37  
Western, 4 Czech, 1 Indian, 1 Japanese reference. (Manuscript  
received 19 Jan 66).

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

STUCHLIK, M.; KRASNEC, L.; Scientific and Research Institute,  
Pharmaceutical Faculty, Comenius University (Vedeckovyzkumny Ustav  
Farmaceuticke Fakulty UK), Bratislava.

"The Use of Solubilizers in Partition Paper Chromatography. I.  
Separation of Opium Alkaloids in Systems of Toluene and Aqueous  
Solutions of Solubilizers."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 16, No 2, Feb 67, pp 70 - 72

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Selected opium al-  
kaloids were isolated by paper chromatography with reversed phases.  
Aqueous solutions of salts of arylsulfonic and arylcarbonic acids  
were used as the mobile phase, and toluene as the stationary phase.  
The solutions must have a minimum pH of 10. The separation should  
be made in as short a time as possible. The solubility of the sub-  
stances is probably due to the formation of molecular complexes  
between the alkaloid and the solubilizer; this theory is supported  
by the electrophoretic mobility of papaverine and narcotine in sol-  
ubilizers. 6 Tables, 6 Western, 2 Czech references.

1/1

**KRASNENINNIKOVA, Ye.I.**

[Lymphoid blood pictures and lymphatic reactions] Limfoidnye  
kartiny krovi i limfaticheskie reaktsii. Moskva, 1953. 126 p.  
(BLOOD--EXAMINATION) (MLRA 7:7)

ACC NR: AP7002442

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/000/012/0056/0058

AUTHOR: Braynin, E. I.; Vol'fovskaya, M. T.; Kremer, R. A.; Krasnenko, Ye. G.; Khmel', G. P.

ORG: Giproniselektroshakht,  
Makeyevskiy Metallurgical Works (Giproniselektroshakht, Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod)

TITLE: Hot hardness of the deposited layer of different materials

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 12, 1966, 56-68

TOPIC TAGS: high temperature coating, high temperature alloy, hardness, annealing

ABSTRACT: Bars and plates of type 45 steel were coated with 10 different materials by automatic welding on a U2 machine operating at 500 a, 28-30 v, a feed rate of 100 m/hr, under an AN-20 type flux. The coating thicknesses were 6 and 10 mm corresponding to either two or four welding passes. After coating, samples measuring 45 x 45 x 45 mm were cut for hot hardness testing. Hot hardnesses were obtained at temperatures ranging from 20 to 650°C on a Rockwell instrument by using a conical indenter and measuring the impression at room temperature. The samples were also tempered at temperatures ranging from 300 to 650°C and tested for hot hardness at the same temperatures. The relative error in measuring the impression was 1%, while the temperature of hot hardness testing did not vary by more than 15°C. The chemical compositions of

UDC: 621.791.92:620.178.152.342.42

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7002442

the coating materials are given; these were high temperature steels containing high carbon contents (0.72-3.10%) and alloyed with Si, Mn, Cr, W, Ni, V, and Ti. Hot hardness data were given as a function temperature, before and after tempering, for the 6 and 10 mm coatings. At 20°C all of the materials had a high hardness ( $R_c$  50-60). As the temperature increased the hardness decreased, especially at about 500°C. The hardness value above 500°C was an indication of the red hardness of the coating materials. After tempering, some materials such as 5Kh4V3FT, 5Kh4V3FTs, U20Kh17T, and U20Kh17T1 dropped in hot hardness to as low as 32-40  $R_c$  at 650°C. The two steels U30Kh25N4S4V8 and U25Kh23N4S3G were the most resistant to tempering. The following are listed in decreasing order of hot hardness and tempering resistance: U30Kh25N4S4V8, U25Kh23N4S3G, 3Kh2V8, Kh12VF, U20Kh17T1, U20Kh17T, 5Kh17T, 5Kh4V3FT, 5Kh4V3FTs, and 5Kh4V3F. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

137-58-4-7631

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 181 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Krasnenko, Ye.G.

TITLE: Gas Flame Hardening at the Kirov Iron and Steel Works at Makeyevka  
(Gazoplamennaya poverkhnostnaya zakalka na Makeyevskom metallurgicheskom zavode im. Kirova)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii. Ukr. resp. pravl., 1956, Vol 3, pp 54-58

ABSTRACT: An investigation for the purpose of studying the special features of coke-oxygen gas flame hardening (GFH) of Nrs 5, 6, 45, 40KhN, 45G2, and 65G steels was conducted with the object of advancing the GFH of various parts, and the optimum technological procedures therefor were established. Axles 200 mm in diameter and 800 mm long, gears of 26 and 16 mm module, and tires 980 mm in diameter were GFH. A study of the macro- and microstructure and the parameters of the GFH has yielded the following optimum GFH schedules:

(Table follows on Card 2)

Card 1/2

137-58-4-7631

'Gas Flame Hardening at the Kirov Iron and Steel Works at Makeyevka

Grade of Steel	Nrs 6, 45	45G2, 65G	40KhN
Rate of rotation of part relative to burner, mm/min	40, 50	75-100	85-100
O <sub>2</sub> gage pressure, atm	4-6	4-6	4-5
Gas pressure, mm H <sub>2</sub> O	150-200	150-200	150-200
Distance, mm	10	15-20	10-15
Cooling water temperature, °C	20-30	22-30	30

45G2 and 40KhN steels are subjected to preheat at 200 mm/min.  
GFH does not produce cracks in parts made of 45G2 and 65G steels.

A. B.

Card 2/2

1. Steel--Hardening
2. Axles--Hardening
3. Gears--Hardening
4. Steel tires--Hardening

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary, Foot-  
and-Mouth Disease Sep 53

"Experience in the Application of Citrate-Phenolized  
Blood of Animals That Have Recovered From the Foot-  
and-Mouth Disease," Vet Physicians S. Z. Yeremeyev,  
N. V. Krasnenkov

Veterinariya, Vol 30, No 9, pp 26-27

Treated blood of animals recovered from foot-and-  
mouth disease with citrate and phenol. Found that  
administration of blood treated in this manner pro-  
tected adult cattle and calves against infection

270772

with foot-and mouth disease, and alleviated symptoms  
in those animals which caught the disease, notwith-  
standing the fact that the infection was complicated  
by tuberculosis and brucellosis.

270772



KRASNEN'KOV, V. I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of <sup>conditions of</sup> working <sup>the performance</sup> ~~conditions of the work of~~ pulleys ~~of the~~ toroid gear." Mos, 1957. 19 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR, Mos Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Higher Technical School im Bauman), 100 copies (KL, 1-58, 118)

- 55 -

KRASNEN'KOV, V.I., inzh.

Application of Hertz's theory to the solution of a spatial contact problem. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.1:16-26 '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishe im. Baumana.  
(Elastic solids)

KRASNIENKOV, V.I., assistant

Geometrical sliding in controlled friction drives. Izv.vys.  
ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.5:16-35 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche im. Baumana.  
(Power transmission)

KRASNE'KOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Design of a progressive friction gear transmission. Rasch.na  
prochn. no.5:59-108 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Gearing)

KRASNEN'KOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Using the theory of contact deformations in calculating forces for  
the control of progressive friction transmissions. Rasch. na prsch.  
no.10:104-115 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

L 63738-65 BWT(m) Feb DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AT5013239

UR/3119/64/000/002/0079/0086

AUTHOR: Druskina, L. S.; Krasnukov, V. I.; Timofeyeva, T. V.

TITLE: The highly sensitive neutron and gamma ray radiation dosimeter VRNG-2

SOURCE: AN LatsSE, Institut fiziki, Radiatsionnaya fizika, no. 2, 1964.

Dozimetriya neytronov i gamma-luchey (Dosimetry of neutrons and gamma rays) 79-86

TOPIC TAGS: neutron radiation meter, gamma radiation meter, wide range radiation meter, high sensitivity radiation meter, radiation dosimetry

ABSTRACT: Existing industrial neutron radiation meters (KEN-2, BN-3, RUP-1) have a low fast-neutron sensitivity, cannot measure mixed neutron and gamma rays simultaneously, have a low accuracy ( $\pm 20\%$ ), and do not allow one to check the operation of the entire device at one time. The new VRNG-2 radiation meter (whose block diagram, circuit diagram, and operating characteristics are presented in detail) is free of all these deficiencies. It measures neutron fluxes from 0.03 to 3000 neutrons/cm<sup>2</sup>-sec and gamma doses from 0.05 to 1200  $\mu$ r/sec (both in TV ranges), has errors within  $\pm 20\%$  of the respective nominal value of the scale of the particular range, with another  $\pm 5\%$  error for a  $-10$  to  $+400$  temperature variation, and is

Card 1/2

L 63758-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5013239

constructed from printed transistorized circuit elements. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-Tekhnicheskii Institut imeni A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR (Institute for Physics and Technology, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCE: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card

*gkh*  
1/2

KRASNEN'KOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Evaluating the stressed state in the area of contact of friction  
bodies according to the theory of maximum tangential stresses.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.6:68-75 '65.  
(MIRA 18:8)



L 63738-65 BWT(m) Feb DIAAP  
ACCESSION NR: AT4014239

UR/3119/64/000/002/0079/0086

AUTHOR: Druskin, L. S., Krashenkov, V. I., Timofeyeva, T. V.

TITLE: The highly sensitive neutron and gamma ray radiation dosimeter VRNG-2

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut fiziki. Radiatsionnaya fizika, no. 2, 1964.  
Dozimetriya neytronov i gamma-izluchey (Dosimetry of neutrons and gamma rays) 79-86

TOPIC TAGS: neutron radiation meter, gamma radiation meter, wide range radiation meter, high sensitivity radiation meter, radiation dosimetry

ABSTRACT: Existing industrial neutron radiation meters (KPN-2, RN-3, RUP-1) have a low fast-neutron sensitivity, cannot measure mixed neutron and gamma rays simultaneously, have a low accuracy ( $\pm 20\%$ ), and do not allow one to check the operation of the entire device at one time. The new VRNG-2 radiation meter (whose block diagram, circuit diagram, and operating characteristics are presented in detail) is free of all these deficiencies. It measures neutron fluxes from 0.03 to 3000 neutrons/cm<sup>2</sup>·sec and gamma doses from 0.05 to 1200  $\mu$ r/sec (both in IV ranges), has errors within  $\pm 20\%$  of the respective nominal value of the scale of the particular range, with another  $\pm 5\%$  error for a  $-10$  to  $+400$  temperature variation, and is

Card 1/2

L 63758-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5013239

constructed from printed transistorized circuit elements. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut imeni A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR (Institute for Physics and Technology, AN-SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card

1/2

KRASNEN'KOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Contact stresses in elements of a friction drive. Izv.  
vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.5:35-42 '65.

(MIPA 18:11)

L 31891-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) DS/WW/JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6012522

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/003/0417/0422

AUTHOR: Avramenko, L. I.; Krasnen'kov, V. M.

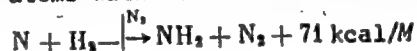
ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Reactions of nitrogen atoms. Communication 4. Rate constant and the mechanism of the elementary reaction of nitrogen atoms with molecular hydrogen

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 3, 1965, 417-422

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen, nitrogen, ammonia, kinetics, chemical reduction

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this investigation was to elucidate the mechanism of the reaction of nitrogen atoms with hydrogen molecules and to measure the rate constant of the elementary process on the basis of the method developed previously by the authors and reported in *Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. Khim. n.*, 277 (1958). The experiments were conducted with vacuum flow apparatus. The walls of the reaction vessel were coated with  $TiO_2$  on which recombination of nitrogen atoms takes place very well at a rate proportional to the square of the concentration of nitrogen atoms. Only the following primary process for the reaction of nitrogen atoms with  $H_2$  need be considered:



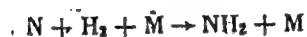
UDC: 541.124+541.127

Card 1/2

L 31891-66

ACC NR: AP6012522

Reactions of the  $\text{NH}_2$  radical can lead to formation of only two stable products, ammonia and hydrogen, which can be condensed in a liquid nitrogen cooled trap. An attempt was made here to detect these products. Hydrazine was not detected even at 300°C reaction temperature and 10 mm pressure in the stream. Ammonia was found at 6 mm pressure and above and at room temperature. A rate constant was measured for the thermal reaction



at different temperatures and pressures. It was found that the reaction of nitrogen atoms with hydrogen proceeds with a rate constant independent of temperature. The rate constant for the reaction may be written as:

$$k = 1 \cdot 10^{-32} \text{ cm}^6 \cdot \text{molecules}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$$

Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 28Oct63/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

LS

Card 2/2

AVRAMENKO, L.I.; KRASHEN'KOV, V.M.

Reactions of nitrogen atoms. Report No. 3: Rate constant  
and mechanism of the reaction of nitrogen atoms with  
acetylene. Izv.AN.SSSR.Ser.khim. no. 5:822-825 My '64.  
(MIRA 1746)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

AVRAMENKO, L. I.; KRASNEN'KOV, V. M.

Reactions of nitrogen atoms. Report No. 2: Rate constant and the mechanism of the elementary reaction of nitrogen atoms with ethylene. Izv AN SSR Ser Khim no. 4:600-604 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

AVRAMENKO, L.I.; KRASNEN'KOV, V.M.

Reactions involving nitrogen atoms. Report No.1: Certain properties of nitrogen atoms and the rate constants for the recombination of atoms in space and on various surfaces. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.khim.no.7: 1196-1203 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.  
(Nitrogen)



KRASNENKOVA, S.D.

Case 1/2

Transition from: Heat-treating manual, Metallurgiya, 1960, No 2, p 90, 8 figs

AUTHORS: YEREMENKO, A. I., TSAYKOV, G. V., RODININ, A. B., VERHOVA, N. A., LEKHTORSKIY, I. I., CHERNOZHUKOV, D. D.

TITLE: Some Properties of Alloys of High-Temperature Transition Metal Borides

SYNOPSIS: Y. A. I. Bor, Tr. Konferentsii po khimii bora i ego spetsifitseskiy.  
Moscow, Gostekhnizdat, 1959, pp 50 - 73

TEXT: Information is given on the production technology and results of transformation into the phase composition and the structure of products of a directional interaction between initial borides of the  $\text{TiB}$ ,  $\text{ZrB}$ ,  $\text{HfB}$ ,  $\text{TaB}$ ,  $\text{NbB}$ , and  $\text{TaB}-\text{CrB}$  systems. The authors studied also the mechanical properties, the resistance of alloys and the structure of powder of various composition.

A.P.

A.P.

78-3-4-11/38

AUTHORS: Meyerson, G. A., Samsonov, G. V., Kotel'nikov, R. B.,  
Voynova, M. S., Yevteyeva, I. P., Krasnenkova, S. D.

TITLE: Some Properties of Alloys of the Metals of the Transition  
Group With High-Melting Borides (Nekotoryye svoystva splavov  
boridov tugoplavkikh metallov perekhodnykh grupp)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 4, pp. 898-903 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper investigations of the alloys with the  
systems  $TiB_2-CrB_2$ ,  $TiB_2-W_2B_5$  and  $ZrB_2-CrB_2$  were carried out.  
Finely powdered borides of  $TiB_2$ ,  $ZrB_2$ ,  $CrB_2$  and  $W_2B_5$  were  
produced by vacuum-technique methods. The alloys of the  
system  $TiB_2-CrB_2$  have monophase structure in all intervals  
of the composition. The alloys of the systems  $TiB_2-W_2B_5$   
and  $ZrB_2-CrB_2$  are biphasic.  
The alloys were investigated with respect to microhardness  
and it was found that the alloys of the system  $TiB_2-CrB_2$   
at 80 Mol%  $TiB_2$  have a maximum microhardness of 4200 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>.  
The curves of microhardness of the systems  $TiB_2-W_2B_5$  and  
 $ZrB_2-CrB_2$  have the characteristic shape of biphasic alloys.  
With all systems also the metallographic and radiographic

Card 1/2

78-3-4-11/38

Some Properties of Alloys of the Metals of the Transition Group With  
High-Melting Borides

investigation was carried out. In the system  $TiB_2-CrB_2$  continuous series of solid solutions occur, and in the systems  $TiB_2-W_2B_5$  and  $ZrB_2-CrB_2$  the solubility is limited. The solubility of  $TiB_2$  in  $W_2B_5$  and of  $W_2B_5$  in  $TiB_2$  never exceeds 10 or 5 mol%, respectively. The solubility of  $ZrB_2$  in  $CrB_2$  is about 2mol%, of  $CrB_2$  in  $ZrB_2$  it is very small. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 18 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im. M. I. Kalinina  
(Moscow Institute for Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1957

Card 2/2

KRASNENKOVA, S. D.

196100

62391  
BCN/137-59-1-8001

Translation from: Referativnyi zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 4, p 92 (U32R)

AUTORS: Meyerson, G.A., Samsonov, G.V., Kotelnikov, N.B., Voinova, M.S.,  
Yevlayeva, I.P., Krasnenkova, S.D.

TITLE: Some Properties of Alloys in  $TiB_2 - CrB$ ,  $TiB_2 - W_2B_5$  and  $ZrB - CrB_2$  Systems

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va tevtst. metallurgii, Mosk. in-t tevtst. met. i spets. 1958, Nr 29, pp 323 - 338

ABSTRACT: Detailed information is given on results and methods of the experimental investigation into  $TiB_2 - CrB$ ,  $TiB_2 - W_2B_5$ ,  $ZrB - CrB_2$  systems. Initial borides were prepared by the vacuum-thermal method, and the alloys (over 5 - 10 mol %) were obtained by hot-pressed sintering of boride powder mixtures. After hot pressing all the specimens were annealed at 2,000 - 2,100°C for 3 - 4 hours. The authors carried out metallographic, durometric and roentgeno-structural investigations; the thermal coefficient of linear expansion  $\beta$  was determined, as well as oxidation kinetics at 1,000°C, and the depth of corrosion; strength characteristics ( $\sigma_b$ ,  $\sigma_b$  compr.) of plain borides were also determined at room temperatures.

Card 1/2

The results obtained are used to the conclusion that continuous series of solid solutions exist in the  $TiB_2 - CrB$  system; and that solid solutions of limited solubility are present in the  $TiB_2 - W_2B_5$  and  $ZrB - CrB_2$  systems. The authors discuss in detail results of oxidation kinetics; decrease in overweight and in corrosion depth was observed in boride alloys, as compared to plain borides. Heat resistance of borides is higher than that of carbides, but lower than that of Mo silicide. The authors advance the hypothesis that in boride oxidation "self-healing" of the sinter takes place by the filling-up of defects with oxidation products ( $MeO - B_2O_3$ ). This is confirmed by investigations into the sinter structure on the prepared faces and oblique cuts. These investigations showed also that in the majority of cases multilayer sinter is being formed, containing in its internal layers lower oxides ( $TiO$ ,  $ZrO$ ,  $WO_2$ ).

R.A.

Card 2/2

TOKAR', I.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; DAN'KO, V.G., inzh.; TENETKO, N.I., inzh.;  
PETROVA, A.A., inzh.; KRASNER, A.G., inzh.

Hydrostatic rise of shafts in radial bearings. Vest. elektroprom.  
33 no.7:57-60 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Turbogenerators) (Bearings (Machinery))

NAPALKOV, P.N. (Leningrad, vl. Plutalova, d. 18, kv. 11); KRASNER, A.U.

Surgery on the cardia and lower segment of the esophagus with  
preservation of the arcus costarum. Grud.khir. no.4:82-89 J1-Ag  
'62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kliniki khirurgicheskikh bolezney Leningradskogo sanitarno-  
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - zaslyzhennyy  
deyatel' nauki prof. P.N.Napalkov).

(ESOPHAGUS—SURGERY)

(STOMACH—SURGERY)

KRASNER, A.U.

Early diagnosis of cancer of the cardia and esophagus. Study  
ISGM 74:191-203 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

KRASNER, A.U. (Leningrad, ul. Nekrasova, d.34. kv.4)

Recanalization with intubation of the esophagus and cardia with a plastic tube in inoperable cancer. Vest. khir. 91 no.11:25-29 N '63.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. P.N.Napalkov)  
Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo institut.



KRASNER, A.U. (Leningrad, ul. Nekrasova, 34, kv.4).

Esophagoscopy in the diagnosis of cancer of the esophagus and cardia.  
Vest. khir. 92 no.3:44-49 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. P.N.  
Napalkov) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

KRASNER, B.A.

V Changes in the biochemical composition of the leaves of vernalized wheat during the process of ontogenesis. V. P. Nilova and B. A. Krasner. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Inst. Zashchity Rastenii* 1954, No. 6, 194-202; *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 811. — A period of branching and a period of bloom and spike formation were observed in the biosynthetic processes of growing wheat. During these phases of the wheat plant development there is an increase of sugar, N substances, chlorophyll, and carotene in the leaves; an increase in the peroxidase activity, and a reduction in the content of H<sub>2</sub>O-sol. polyphenols. A specific combination of quant. metabolic states in either of the 2 developmental phases is required to render the plant susceptible to the invasion of rust producing fungi. B. S. Levine

(1)

KRASNER, G.B.

Reliable communications systems for petroleum pipelines.  
Neff. khoz. 21 no. 11-54-56 in 1954 (1954-1955)

KRASNER, G.B.

Dispatcher radio communication in pipelines. Transp. i khran.  
nefti no.7:15-16 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Bashkirskoye nefteprovodnoye upravleniye.

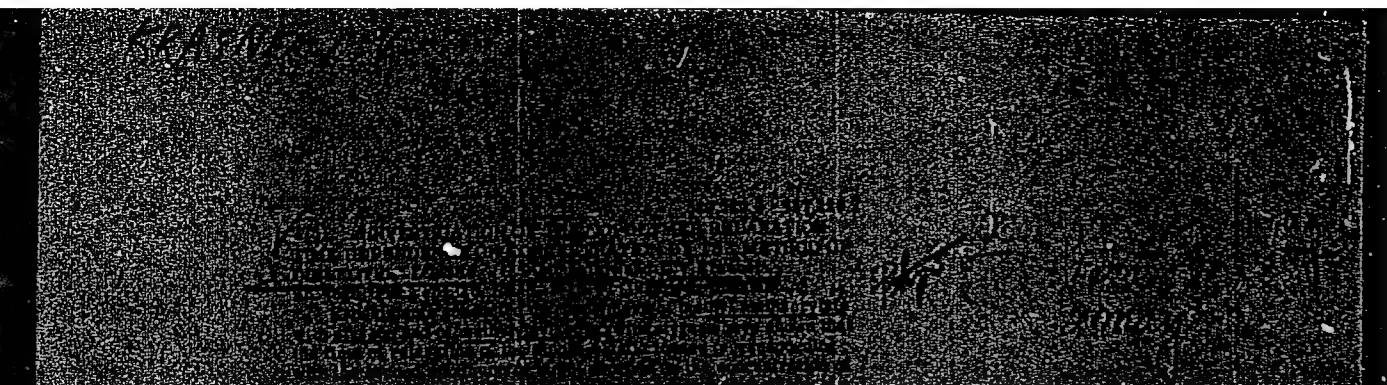
KRASNER, L. V.

USSR.

Determination of dipole moments of polymers of homologous series of esters of methacrylic acid. (L. V. Krasnaya and L. V. Krasnaya, *Sov. Phys. Chem.* 22, 1531-3 (1968).) Dipole moments found for monomers and polymers of a series for 1% soln. in benzene have the same value. These data indicate (1) that the dipole moment does not change on polymerization in spite of the change in structure of the mol. as a result of the disappearance of the double bond; (2) that the effect of correlation is absent and therefore macromols. of esters of methacrylic acid in benzene soln. appear to be very flexible. And finally, dipole moment of the monomer or the monomer unit in the polymer  $\mu$  for a given series does not change; i.e., when a  $\text{CH}_2$  radical is attached to a polar group elec. asymmetry in a macromol. is not created. The method of Fuoss-Kirkwood with copolymerization of  $\text{CH}_2$  with  $\text{CH}_3$  gives properties analogous to polar monomers. But the method of Debye is applicable. The formula of Debye gives  $\mu$  values 15% too low. V. N. B.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826120



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826120C

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000826120**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000826120C**

KRASNER, L.V.; MIKHAYLOV, G.P.

Investigating dielectric losses in polymethylacrylate and  
polyvinylacetate. Vysokom.sosed. 1 no.4:542-548 Ap '59.  
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.  
(Polymers—Electric properties) (Acrylic acid)  
(Vinyl acetate)



KRASNER, L.V.; MIKHAYLOV, G.P.

Effect of moisture on dipole radical losses in polyvinylacetate.  
Vysokom.soed. 1 no.4:558-562 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.  
(Vinyl acetate) (Polymers--Electric properties)

58070

38891

S/170/62/004/007/005/009  
B119/B180

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, G. P., Krasner, L. V.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of dielectric losses in homologues of methyl acrylate and vinyl acetate polymers

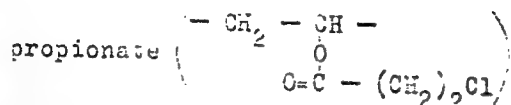
PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 7, 1962, 1071-1075

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of the structure of the side radicals in the polymer chain on  $\tan \delta$  and  $\epsilon'$ , together with the relaxation time  $\tau$ , and the activation energy  $U$  of the dipole-radical and dipole-elastic processes. The measurements were made between  $-170$  and  $+80^\circ\text{C}$ , and  $0.2$  and  $100$  kc/s on polyethyl acrylate (1), polypropyl acrylate (2), polyvinyl propionate (3), polyvinyl butyrate (4), poly- $\beta$ -chloro ethyl acrylate  $\left( \begin{array}{c} -\text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}- \\ | \\ \text{O}-\text{C} - \text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{Cl} \end{array} \right)$  (5), polyvinyl- $\beta$ -chloro

Card 1/3

Temperature dependence of ...

S/190/62/004/007/005/009  
B119/B180



(6). Results: In this temperature

range,  $\tan \delta$  shows two maxima for all polymers, corresponding to the highly elastic and the brittle state of the polymer. If the polar side radical is bonded via an O atom to the polymer chain the  $U$  and  $\tau$  values will be higher than in the isomeric polymers with a C—C bond to the side radical ( $U$  (in kcal/mole) for 1,3,2,4,5,6 is 8.2, 8.8, 5.7, 4.8, 8.6, 8.9 in the dipole-radical, and 39, 44, 33, 31, 40, 46 in the dipole-elastic process). In the dipole-radical process  $U$  and  $\tau$  fall as the number of  $CH_2$  groups rises in the side radical (owing to the increased possibility of free rotation). Substitution of Cl for H in the  $CH_3$  group of the side radical raises  $U$  and  $\tau$  in the dipole-radical process, and  $U$  in the dipole-elastic process (owing to the increase in polarity of the polymer). There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/3

Temperature dependence of ...

S/190/62/004/007/005/009  
B119/B180

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR  
(Institute of High-molecular Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1961

Card 3/3

38892

S/190/62/004/007/006/009  
B119/B180

15.2050

15.2070

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, G. P., Krasner, L. V.

TITLE: Effective dipole moments of homologous polymethyl acrylate and polyvinyl acetate polymers

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 7, 1962, 1076-1083

TEXT: The effective dipole moments  $\mu\sqrt{g}$  were determined for the vitreous and the highly elastic state of polymers, together with the relaxation time distribution parameters for polymethyl acrylate (1), polyethyl acrylate (2), polypropyl acrylate (3), polyvinyl acetate (4), polyvinyl propionate (5), polyvinyl butyrate (6), and also  $\beta$ -chloro substituted 3 (7) and 6 (8). The method of calculation has been described by the authors in Vysokomolek. soyed., 1, 542, 1959, and is based on  $\tan \delta$  and  $\epsilon'$  values measured between -170 and +80°C and 0.2 and 100 kc/sec. Results: In the substances investigated in the order 1,2,3,7,4,5,6,8  $\mu\sqrt{g}$  is 1.3, 1.8, 1.7, 2.3, 2.0, 2.0, 1.9, 3.6 D respectively. In the elastic state in the polymers of the polyvinyl acetate series in which the side

Card 1/2

Effective dipole moments of ...

S/190/62/004/007/006/009  
B119/B180

radical is bound via an O atom to the principal chain the dipoles show lower correlation to their surroundings than in those of the polymethyl acrylate series. On the other hand the correlation is greater in the vitreous state, which leads to lower  $\mu\sqrt{g}$  values. Comparison of temperature coefficients and volume expansion of the polymers showed that they were higher in the polyvinyl acetate than in the polymethyl acrylate series, and that their ratio was constant for individual homologs. This suggests a relationship between the temperature dependence of the specific volume and the breadth of the relaxation times spectrum. There are 7 figures and 3 tables. The most important English-language references are: D. W. Dawidson, R. H. Cole, J. Chem. Phys., 19, 1484, 1951. F. Harris. B. Alder, J. Chem. Phys., 21, 6, 1953. R. Fuoss, J. Kirkwood, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 63, 369, 1941.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR  
(Institute of High-molecular Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1961

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3003797

S/0190/63/005/007/1085/1090

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, G. P.; Krasner, L. V.

TITLE: Temperature and frequency dependence of dielectric losses in styrene methacrylate and styrene methyl vinyl ketone copolymers. 1

SOURCE: Vy\*sokomolekulyarny\*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 7, 1963, 1085-1090

TOPIC TAGS: styrene methacrylate, styrene methyl vinyl ketone, dielectric loss, temperature, frequency dependence, dipole elastic effect, dipole radical effect

ABSTRACT: Copolymerization was effected at low conversion (about 10%) for all concentrations, in order to obtain statistical distribution of components in the macromolecule. The concentration of the polar component was determined by chemical analysis for oxygen content. The copolymers were prepared by G. A. Petrova in the laboratory of Professor A. A. Vansheydt. The samples were prepared as described in a previous work by T. I. Borisova and G. P. Mikhaylov (Vy\*sokomolek. soyed., 1, 574, 1959), and measurements were made in the frequency range 20 to 100 000 cycles at temperatures from -120 to +130°. Measurements show that all the investigated polymers, on being heated, pass through two regions where dielectric loss reaches a maximum (as is true of all single-component polar polymers). Maxima of dielectric

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3003797

loss shift toward higher temperatures with increase in styrene content, but the value of the loss and the value of activation energy decline. With change in concentration the activation energy changes according to the polar component till the value corresponding to polystyrene is reached. Results show that dipole-radical relaxation time does not change with concentration, but dipole-elastic relaxation time does. Frequency dependence shows a gradual change from a simple relation in dipole-radical relaxation to a complex relation in dipole-elastic relaxation. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vyssokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Jan62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2



MIKHAYLOV, G.P.; KRASNER, L.V.

Effective dipole moments of styrene-methacrylate and styrene-methyl vinyl ketone copolymers. Part 2. Vysokom.soad. 5 no.7: 1091-1095 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.  
(Styrene polymers--Dipole moments)

MIKHAYLOV, G.P.; BURSHTEYN, I.L.; KRASNER, I.V.

Determination of microviscosity in stereoregular polytert-butyl  
methacrylate by the dielectric method. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.5:  
870-872 My '65. (MIRA 28:2)

L. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy AN SSSR.

KRASNER, Marc

Krasner, Marc, et Kaloujnine, Léo. Produit complet des groupes de permutations et problème d'extension de groupes. I. Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 13, 208-230 (1950).  
Krasner, Marc, et Kaloujnine, Léo. Produit complet des groupes de permutations et problème d'extension de groupes. II. Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 14, 39-66 (1951).  
Krasner, Marc, et Kaloujnine, Léo. Produit complet des groupes de permutations et problème d'extension de groupes. III. Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 14, 69-82 (1951).

Let  $T_i$  be a group of permutations on a finite set  $M_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, s$ ). The complete product  $\mathcal{G} = T_1 \circ T_2$  is the group of all permutations  $\sigma$  on  $M^2 = M_1 \times M_s$  such that  $\sigma(x_1 x_2) = (\sigma_1 x_1, \sigma_2(x_2))$  where  $\sigma_1 \in T_1$  and  $\sigma_2(x_2) \in T_2$ . Then  $\mathcal{G}_i = T_1 \circ T_2 \circ \dots \circ T_i$  is defined inductively as  $\mathcal{G}_{i-1} \circ T_i$  and is called the complete product of  $T_1, \dots, T_i$ . The complete product is associative but not commutative. If  $T_i$  has degree  $d_i$  and order  $s_i$ , then  $T_1 \circ T_2$  has degree  $d_1 d_2$  and order  $s_1 s_2^{d_1}$ . A complete product is transitive if and only if each factor is transitive. Let  $G$  be a subgroup of  $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}_s$ , let  $m = (m_1, \dots, m_s)$  be a fixed element of  $M = M^s$  where  $M^i = M_1 \times \dots \times M_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, s$ ), and denote by  $G_i \langle m \rangle$  the group of all  $\sigma \in G$  for which

$$\sigma(m_1, \dots, m_s) = (m_1, \dots, m_i, *, \dots *) \quad (i = 1, \dots, s).$$

The set  $G = G_0 \langle m \rangle, G_1 \langle m \rangle, \dots, G_s \langle m \rangle$  is called the canonical sequence of  $G$  associated with  $m$ ; this is called the canonical sequence of  $G$  if  $m$  is the identity. Every

KRASNER, Marc

p. 2

transitive subgroup  $G$  of  $\mathcal{G}$  has a series of subgroups  $G = G_0 \supset G_1 \supset \dots \supset G_s$  such that (1)  $G_s$  contains no invariant subgroup of  $G$  and (2) the permutation representation of  $G_{i-1}$  given by the cosets of  $G_i$  is equivalent to a transitive subgroup  $\bar{T}_i$  of  $T_i$ . Conversely, any abstract group  $H$  which satisfies conditions (1) and (2) is isomorphic to a transitive subgroup of  $\mathcal{G}$ . A similar result holds for complete products of abstract groups which are defined as follows: If  $T_1, \dots, T_s$  are abstract groups, the complete product  $\mathcal{G} = T_1 \circ T_2 \circ \dots \circ T_s$  is defined as the complete product of the regular representations of the  $T_i$ . Clearly  $\mathcal{G}$  is a permutation group on the elements of the cartesian product  $T = T_1 \times \dots \times T_s$ . The associative law does not hold for complete products of abstract groups. In the third of the papers the theory is applied to the problem of group extensions.

R.M. Thrall (Ann Arbor, Michigan).

SO: Mathematical Review, Vol 14, No. 3, Nov. 1953. PP. 233-340.

KRASNER, M.I. (Belaya TSerkov', ul.Uritskogo, d.9)

Surgery in spleen injuries. Nov.khir.arkh. no.3:96-99 My-Je  
'59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy khirurgicheskim otdeleniyem Belotserkovskoy  
gorodskoy bol'nitsy - kand.med.nauk A.L.Kaganovich-Dvorkin.  
(SPLEEN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

KRASNER, M.I.

Case of acute hematogenic spinal osteomyelitis. Klin. khir. no.3:  
80-81 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - G.D.Kovbasyuk)  
Bolotserkovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.

KRASNER, H.

Probability Theory (3012)

Voennoy Vestnik, Vol 12, 1953, pp 50-57

Elementary Axiomatic Exposition of Probability Theory

(No abstract given.)

EO: Referativnyi Zhurnal -- Matematika, No. 4, 1954 (11-30007)

KRASNER, N., (Gds Lt Col)

KRASNER, N. <sup>ya.</sup> Gds Lt Col - Author of the article, "On the Length of Bursts of Automatic Weapons." (Voyenny Vestnik, No. 2, Feb 54).

SO: SUM 163, 19 July 1954.



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